THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1057.] SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1802. [VOLUME XVII.

THE Eſtate of Charles Irving, dec'd. and all power over the ſame, having been lately committed to the ſubſcribers, by an order of Albemarle court, notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that they have employed William H. Cabell, attorney at law, to tranſact all the buſineſs of the ſaid eſtate. He alone is authorized to receive payment of debts due to the ſaid eſtate, to make ſales or contracts, or to do any act obligatory upon the ſaid eſtate. All perſons having claims againſt the eſtate, are requeſted to make them known to the ſaid Wm. H. Cabell. Letters addreſſed to him in Richmond, during the months of December and January next, and afterwards in Warminſter, Amherſt county, will be duly attended to.

Nicholas Cabell.
William Hughs.

Nov. 25, 1802.

H. L. Wight,

HAS A CONSIGNMENT OF—
8 Bales INDIA MUSLINS,
AND
1 Ton SPIKE RODS, which he will ſell low for Caſh.

Nov. 18, 1802. 3t.

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Bolting Cloths

Of ſuperior quality, juſt received, for Sale, by

S. & S. MYERS,

WHO HAVE ON HAND,

ANTIGUA RUM,	Scotch Snuff,
Green Coffee,	Tumblers, aſſorted,
Sugar,	Writing Paper,
Pepper,	Bandanna Handkerchiefs.
Caſtile Soap,	
German Steel,	

November 16, 1802. (6t)

By the ſeveral late Arrivals,

Wm. Mackenzie & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR

Fall Goods.

Richmond, 30th Sept. 1802. [20t]

Burr Millſtones and Bolting Cloths.

THE ſubſcriber having received a large ſupply of the beſt pieces of French Burr Stones, has recommenced the manufacture of Burr Millſtones, on his patented improved plan, at the corner of Ninth and Market ſtreets, Philadelphia, where his cuſtomers may now be ſupplied with thoſe of the beſt quality, and to ſuit the different kinds of grain.

Alſo, BOLTING CLOTHS, (of which he has a large and general aſſortment) Screws for raiſing Millſtones, and Caſt Iron Gudgeons, for caſh or good draughts at ſhort ſight, accepted in Philadelphia, New-York, Baltimore, Waſhington, or Alexandria. Opportunities for ſhipping (at about 6 dollars a pair freight for) mill ſtones to either of the above mentioned ports, Richmond and Peterſburg are frequent.

Bolting Cloths are kept for ſale with Bohn & Slingluff, Baltimore, and Dean & Gardner, Alexandria.

Orders from a diſtance will be ſtrictly attended to.

OLIVER EVANS.

Philadelphia Nov. 4, 1802. 12aw3m.

Sale of Land.

Purſuant to a deed of truſt from the late Paul Thilman, of Hanover, to ſecure a debt due to John Thornton, ſen. of ſaid county, will be ſold, by public auction, for ready money, to the higheſt bidder, at Hanover court houſe, on Wedneſday the 22d day of December next, being court day,

A Tract of Land,

In Caroline county, wherein Mr. John Thilman now reſides,

CONTAINING by eſtimation 200 acres, more or leſs. A deſcription of the land is thought unneceſſary, as it is preſumed that thoſe inclined to purchaſe will view the tract.

HARDIN BURNLEY, }
HENRY ROBERTSON, } *Truſtees.*

Hanover, Nov. 24, 1802. [tdſ.]

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

AN extenſive aſſortment of Gold, Silver and Pinchback WATCHES, of every deſcription.

Elegant JEWELLERY, in Gold, and Gilt, which have juſt been received from Europe.

A great variety of Watch Maker's Materials and Watch Trinkets;

All of which will be diſpoſed of at the moſt reaſonable prices.

PETER THOMEGUEX.

N. B. Watch-Makers and Dealers will be ſupplied at reduced prices.

Eagle Tavern, Nov. 22, 1802.

Valuable Property.

FOR SALE,

At Amherſt court houſe, by public auction, for ready money, on the third Monday in December next, being court day, in virtue of a decree of the honorable the High Court of Chancery, holden in the city of Richmond, in favor of David Roſs, complainant, againſt John Old, defendant.

2 Tracts of Land,

In ſaid county, belonging to ſaid Old;

THE one containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or leſs; the other, five acres, containing a valuable mine of Iron-Ore. Alſo all the right and title of the ſaid John Old, in and to certain entries of land made by him, adjacent to the two tracts aforeſaid or either of them. The decree of the court and the mortgage will be produced at the ſale, for the ſatisfaction of the purchaſers. The ſaid land was advertiſed in September laſt, and the ſale poſtponed, as only one of the commiſſioners could conveniently attend on that day, but will certainly be ſold at the time and place above mentioned.

DAVID S. GARLAND,
GEORGE DILLARD,
JOHN CHRISTIAN, } *Commiſſioners*

☞ The ſale of the above property was, by miſtake, advertiſed in ſeveral numbers of this paper to take place on the 21ſt of Nov. next. The ſale will be (as above) on the 3d Monday in December next.

Kentucky Lands for ſale.

TO be ſold at public auction, on Thurſday the 30th of December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

5320 acres of Land,

In the ſtate of Kentucky, belonging to the eſtate of the late *Andrew Ronald*, deceaſed—viz.

2480 acres, lying on Big Barren River;
1000 acres on Green River, on the mouth of the Big Barren;
1840 acres on the head branches of the South Eaſt forks of Skeggs Beaver Creek.

5320 acres, iſſued in four patents to Chs. Dabney of Hanover county, the 2d Oct. 1786, and purchaſed of him by the late Andrew Ronald—the whole recorded in the court of appeals, in the ſtate of Kentucky, the 22d June, 1796, as by a certificate of Thomas Todd, eſq. clerk of ſaid court.

The terms of payment will be, one fourth of the purchaſe money to be paid in 6 months from the day of ſale, one fourth payable in 12 months, one fourth payable in 18 months, and one fourth payable in two years, with bond and approved ſecurity—the bonds to bear intereſt from the date.

William Wiſeham,
Executor to the eſtate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, 12th Nov. 1802. tdſ.

Loſt or Miſlaid,

BY the ſubſcriber, living in Manchester, a *NOTE OF HAND*, executed by Col. Archibald Walthall of Chesterfield, to Mr. John Swann of Powhatan, for *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, payable the firſt day of January next. A liberal reward will be given to any perſon who will deliver it to

David Patteſon, jr.

Nov. 29, 1802. tf

Wanted to Hire,

A SERVANT MAN,

ACQUAINTED with taking care of horſes and driving a carriage. For ſuch a one recommended for honeſty and ſobriety, a liberal hire will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Nov. 30, 1802

[We preſent our readers with the remaining documents which have been publiſhed in the Evening Poſt, in vindication of Mr. Rutledge, from the ſcandalous calumnies that have been raiſed againſt that reſpectable citizen, by the malice of democracy. Theſe documents, with the remarks of the Editor of the Evening Poſt, muſt carry conviction to the mind of every candid perſon, that Mr. Rutledge was entirely ignorant of the daring forgery, and that it was only a ſcheme fabricated by his enemies in order to electioneering purpoſes.]

From the NEW-YORK HERALD.

CASE OF MR. RUTLEDGE.

The baſe and daſtardly attack on the fame of Mr. Rutledge, appeared on the 18th of September; on the 20th he publiſhed his letter in anſwer, accompanied with his affidavit, and the affidavits of eleven reſpectable witneſſes. For more than three weeks, not the leaſt attempt was made to ſupport the charge, or to reply in any manner whatever, but by inſolently repeating the calumny in the ſhape of much coarſe and vulgar perſonal abuſe, to which was added a reluctant confeſſion of regret that no further proof could be produced or expected than what aroſe from the compariſon of hand-writing. On this point the teſtimony had been altogether againſt them. What was to be done? They had no choice but to meet this ſpecies of evidence by ſimilar teſtimony, or to abandon the cauſe. No man, however, was to be found of ſufficient ſtrength of nerve to attempt it. On the 28th of September, Mr. Rutledge publiſhed his ſecond letter, accompanied by thoſe of four of his friends, expoſing the villainy of the tranſaction in its true colours, and exhibiting the conduct of Ellery and Farnſworth in a light the moſt odious and diſgraceful.

There Mr. Rutledge obſerved, that had the charge been well founded, there would have been one ſpecies of proof completely in the power of his adverſary, namely, the evidence of the poſt-maſter himſelf.—The poſt-maſter, although as good a democrat as Ellery himſelf, had, at this time, nothing to ſay. The appeal to him, however, was direct, and not eaſily to be diſpenſed with. We ſhall bye and bye, ſee the figure he makes, with his hopeful ſon by his ſide.

Before we come to the important evidence it may not be improper to examine and diſpoſe of the teſtimony of the other witneſſes, who after a ſearch of three weeks have been produced to ſupport the charge. As to this part of the cale we avail ourſelves of a communication from a highly reſpectable diſtant correſpondent, received ſince we ourſelves aſſumed the conſideration of the ſubject; and this will be our apology for not inſerting his piece entire. We begin with his introduction of the ſeveral witneſſes who have been produced on the part of the calumniators:—

"The honorable Judge Rutledge of South-Carolina, who with his family was at that time reſident in New-Port, we are told, he is "a vile impoſter, on whom all the freemen of America muſt indignant frown," that "he has been guilty of an attempt to *impoſe* upon the *Chief Magiſtrate*, which muſt meet with the execration of every liberal minded man," and that "though his real object is only known to himſelf, yet it was moſt probably to bring our *executive* into *contempt*:" An object which *our executive himſelf hath ſo perfectly completed*, that for Mr. Rutledge to make one ſingle exertion for that purpoſe, would indeed be like carrying coals to New Caſtle.—But, whatever might be the object, we are told that *Providence*, whether the *one* or the *twenty* we are not informed, hath interpoſed and diſcovered "the plot."—And how eaſy is it for thoſe *who are in the ſecret*.—for the *plotters themſelves*, whenever they think proper to bring about ſuch providential diſcovery?—To prove that the above "groſs villainy has been played off by an honorable federaliſt," and that John Rutledge, Eſq. is that honorable federaliſt, we found a long liſt of names emblazoned with the high ſounding titles of Senator of the United States, Secretary of State, Generals, Colonels, Captains and Eſquires, by whom, we are told, the letters have been inſpected, and of whom any perſon deſirous of their opinions may enquire—but as we are not told what their opinions will be when enquiry ſhall be made, and as, ſince the trial between Judge Dorrance and Governor Fenner, the opinions of *Rhode-Iſland democrats*, however high ſounding their titles may be, would with me weigh but little, I ſhall not *take them* into the account. But Paul Mumford, Thomas Peckham, Walter Nichols, John Gardner, Thomas Arnold and John Pitman, "all good men and true," no doubt, and properly drilled to the ſervice, having attentively and candidly, (that is to ſay with uſual democratic candor and attention,) examined ſaid forged letters and compared them, (through the medium of their prejudices) with letters written by John Rutledge, Eſq. are, "*compelled* to believe that the hand-writing of the ſaid *original* letters, and the hand writing of *thoſe other* letters (that is I preſume certain letters which *are not original*,) were done by the ſame hand." Poor devils! I doubt not but that they were, as they emphatically ſay, *compelled* not only thus to *believe*, but alſo thus to ſwear.

James Phillips, Samuel C. Carr, William Riggs, and William Gardner, have ſworn, that on comparing the forged letters with letters and notes allowed to have been written by Mr. Rutledge, they perceive the *greateſt ſimilitude* of hand writing,—and find the former written in a *conſtrained hand*, ſuch as a perſon would write, who *deſired to diſguiſe his own!!*—Moſt excellent! there is, then, the *greateſt ſimilitude*, and yet there is *all* that *diſſimilitude*, which would be attempted by a perſon who deſired his hand writing to appear *different* from that of Mr. Rutledge!

Theſe men, it ſeems, were not under quite ſo great a degree of compulſion as were the former. Theſe, though *compelled* to *ſwear* to abſurdities, were not *compelled* to *believe* the hand writing of each to be done by the ſame perſon. Next comes David Melville, jun. who tells us that he "is *fully of opinion*, thoſe letters were written by John Rutledge, but are an unſucceſsful attempt in the writer to *diſguiſe* his *own hand writing*; and that he found ſome *letters*, nay even *ſome words*, which he ſhewed the friends of Mr. R. and which were exactly ſimilar to ſuch letters and words in every ſcrip of Mr. Rutledge's writing which was produced, except in his defence wrote after the forged letters; in that, he tells us, the artful wretch took care to write them differently, and yet like a ſilly fool, he left words ob. *one, two, three*, nay even of *four* ſyllables, much more reſemblant of his own than of any other writing produced."—Melville does not quite come up to the *firſt ſet* of witneſſes; they were COMPELLED to *believe*—he is only *compelled* to be "*fully of opinion.*"

Sam Vernon finds "the ſimilarity of the hand-writing *ſtrikingly* alike."—Paul M. Mumford, after having acted in his vocation and adminiſtering extra judicial oaths to his friend Thomas Peckham and others, now receives from Thomas the fraternal embrace, and gets Thomas to certify that *he* adminiſtered an oath of the ſame kind to *him*, and under all theſe ſolemn obligations to declare the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, aſſures us "that he has no *reaſon* to doubt, that all the ſaid letters were written by the ſame perſon." It is extremely probable, that though a Rhode-Iſland juſtice of the peace, he has not an *over ſtock* of *reaſon* for any purpoſe. Good M'Cahoon ſwears before the ſame Thomas, that he finds the *ſtrongeſt ſimilarity* between the forged letters, and notes of Mr. Rutledge.

Thomas Hoxſie and John Eldred, though they do not *ſwear*, *certify* that on comparing the forged letters with the letters of Mr. Rutledge they "*perceive a great likeneſs* both in *letters* and *words*."—Samuel Potter, by his certificate, alſo aſſures us of *preciſely the ſame*.—And John Slocum, who was particularly deſired to examine the forged letters and thoſe acknowledged to have been written by Mr. Rutledge, declares that he "is *perſuaded* that there is a *ſtrong* likeneſs between the *letters* & *words* of the former, and the letters and words of the latter; although the *general appearance* of the original letters *ſeems to diſcover a deſire* in the writer of them *to conceal his uſual hand-writing*.—Well done Mr. Slocum! but now be ſo good as to make room for Jacob Rodgers, "he has *attentively* and *impartially* examined all the letters, and finds ſuch *exact ſimilarity* in *many* of the *letters*, *ſyllables* and (would you gentle reader believe it?) in *words*, which *ſeem* peculiar to the hand that wrote them, that *he* hath *no doubts* in *his mind* but that they were written by the ſame hand, although it appears that the writer of ſaid Rutledge's letters (what letters I pray you?) *attempted to diſguiſe his own hand.*" Here the reader fatigued, may perhaps be inclined to cry out "*Obe jam ſatis eſt, pueri claudite rivos.*" But we cannot yet indulge him in his requeſt: It would be an inſult to Gideon, if we did not introduce his ſervants.—The man whoſe bread depends upon the will of Gideon Granger and the ſon of that man would deſerve diſmiſſion from their appointments had they not rendered their aid, and acted their parts in the contemptible farce;—Make way for them I pray you, and liſten with attention.

Enter, "Jacob Richardſon, of Newport, Rhode-Iſland, poſt-maſter, and bread-eater at the will of Gideon Granger."

I Jacob Richardſon, of New-Port, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland, poſt-maſter, do on oath declare, that on or about the 2d day of Aug. 1801, in the evening, a letter was brought to my office by a girl, who ſaid ſhe lived with Mr. Rutledge, and that he ſent the letter, directly to the preſident of the United States; which letter appeared to me to be in the hand-writing of John Rutledge, member of Congreſs, but diſguiſed; I alſo declare, that on or about the 7th day of ſaid Auguſt, in the evening, another letter, written in the ſame diſguiſed hand, and directed to the preſident of the United States, was handed by the girl who brought the other letter. That theſe letters were written by John Rutledge, I was convinced, though it was difficult to account for the diſguiſed manner of writing. I alſo declare, that I am knowing to the delivery of one letter from the preſident of the United States, directed to Nicholas Geſſroy, to Chriſtopher Ellery, Senator of the United States, by Mr. Geſſroy; and that no other or ſecond letter from the preſident to Geſſroy was ever delivered to ſaid Chriſtopher Ellery from my office.

JACOB RICHARDSON.

Newport, October 5, 1802.

Newport, ſſ. At Newport, on the day abovelaid, Jacob Richardſon,

the ſubſcriber to the above depoſitions, in perſon appeared, and on oath declared the ſame to be the truth, before me,

THOMAS PECKHAM,
Juſtice of the peace.

(*To be continued.*)

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

No. VIII.

IN the papers which are publiſhed in Penſylvania—in that ill-fated country where Duane ſays *demotracy is organized*, or according to my expoſition, where *demonocracy is Duanized*, we ſometimes diſcover that the name of Duane himſelf, the man whom I have ſo fully expoſed, is given at their toaſts as a toaſt.

Charity will compel us to hope, that the perſons who commit this error, this inſult upon decency, upon decorum and upon honeſty, are ſtrangers to the real character, the deteſtable practices, and the abominable deſigns of this ſuperlative offender, out-caſt and criminal. They who are authors or abettors of ſuch imprudence, ſurely cannot know or believe, they can never have heard, that Duane has immortalized himſelf in Europe, Aſia and America by his foul deeds; that it is he who was publicly puniſhed in Aſia, is a fugitive from Newgate in Great Britain, and is the ſame man who has acted as an accomplice in the publication of a ſtolen letter, purloined from the place of depoſit, and which related to the concerns of others; who was either principal or accomplice in opening the office of the late ſecretary of the treaſury, Mr. Wolcott, and obtaining a fraudulent poſſeſſion of the public books, from which he and his accomplices have made extracts, taken from the debits of accounts; who preſented theſe extracts in a form which was calculated to create, not only a ſuſpicion, but an abſolute opinion, that Mr. Wolcott, Mr. Pickering, and many other characters of political importance, who had acted conſpicuous parts during the adminiſtration of Mr. Adams, had defrauded the treaſury of the United States of immenſe ſums of money; who publiſhed the moſt calumnious and inflammatory communications in the Aurora, under the head of PUBLIC PLUNDER, which were predicated upon the foregoing extracts, and which tended not only to miſlead the people into ſtrong prejudices againſt the late adminiſtration, but roniſed them to an indignation againſt federaliſm itſelf; and to ſuch a degree, that Duane, the chief actor in the criminal drama, not only vaunts himſelf as the *organ of the public will*, but likewiſe proclaims in triumph, that *democracy itſelf is organized in Penſylvania*: who has, in one of his moſt laboured publications, admitted as right and juſtified a deed, which, when impartially conſidered, cannot fail to make an everlaſting impreſſion againſt himſelf, and the party of which he is the organ. He has ſaid, that a democrat had caught a man in the act of ſtealing, and for which the culprit deſerved to be ſent to the correction houſe to ſaw marble; that the culprit was permitted to eſcape, becauſe he had attached himſelf to the democratic party. And although the perſon who is accuſed has hurled defiance at *Duane*, challenging him to prove the fact, *he* has not done it. But whether the accuſation be true or not, it does not leſſen the criminal intentions and objects of Duane himſelf and his A. J. D. S. He has made the allegation and juſtified it. Even if the fact did not happen, it will only add one other to the innumerable lies which have iſſued from his pen, or have been publiſhed in his paper.

Ye deluded men, who give the name of this monſter as a toaſt, were theſe things known to you at the time when you were about to eulogize a man who profeſſes principles of the moſt audacious and deſtructive ſcoundrelism? What man among you, who lives in the vicinity of one of the diſciples of Duane, can call any thing his own? If it be juſtifiable for a democrat to ſteal *mahogany*, or to countenance another democrat who does ſo, will your cows, horſes and other moveable property, eſcape the plundering hands of ſome other of the ſame ſect? And if it be right for Duane himſelf, to whoſe name you pour out libations and offer adoration and invocation, to make his way by falſe keys, or other fraudulent means, for a fraudulent purpoſe, into the houſe of one man, in the dead of the night when all nature, himſelf and his accomplices excepted, were at reſt, will his eulogiſts and admirers heſitate to adopt ſimilar, or even more violent means, to effect a ſimilar purpoſe, or any purpoſe which intereſt, ambition or revenge may excite? Theſe queſtions are too plain to need either proof or anſwer.

Theſe, with the numberleſs other things which have been publiſhed and might yet be urged againſt Duane, ſhew in colours too ſtrong the deleterious conſequences of that deſtructive and diſſocial party ſpirit which has long agitated and diſtracted ſociety, which has infuſed its fatal poiſon into the aſylum of private families, has diſturbed the ſacredneſs of private right and domeſtic quiet, which has put it in the power of writers to publiſh and record, that Duane has been the accomplice in ſtealing a letter, has been the ring leader in making an illegal entry into another man's houſe, has been puniſhed in Aſia, and has eſcaped from Newgate in England, and which has induced Duane himſelf to avow a ſentiment, in the juſtification of a crime, which is at war with the rights of ſociety,, the laws of that ſtate where he reſides, and of that people whoſe organ he pretends to be.

I have ſurely ſaid enough to unmaſk, and expoſe this man. My promiſe has been performed, and even Duane, all criminal as he is, and inſatiable as he has been in his thirſt for conſpicuouſneſs in the temple of infamy, will, no doubt, admit that my work is well done, that my *ſucceſs* has been greater than *his wiſhes*.

If this is not the caſe, if the writer ſhall, from cauſes not now either feared or ſuſpected, be compelled to engage a ſecond time, it will not afford him much trouble, in the luxuriance and fertility of the ſubject, to plunge into irretrievable diſgrace, this man who has been ſo much honored by HIM, whom the majority of the people has elevated to the moſt conſpicuous place in the government of this country—this man, whoſe crimes the archives of Europe, Aſia and America have recorded and will tranſmit to the lateſt ages of poſterity.

Ah, Thomas Jefferſon! with ſuch an aſſociate, ſuch a b ſom friend, how can you expect that your name will not go down to poſterity as a diſgrace to your country, and as a high example of the direful conſequence of patronizing thoſe who have with difficulty eſcaped the avenging juſtice of a country with which we have high political, ſocial and commercial intercourſe? I admonith you to pauſe; to extricate yourſelf, ere it be too late, from the vicious fangs of a monſter, whoſe very touch is contagion, whoſe name is a diſhonor and diſgrace, whoſe very breath is a peſtilence.

LUCIUS.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

To Mr. MERIWETHER JONES.

SIR,

WHEN I addreſſed you laſt, it was to repel certain charges, with which you thought proper to accuſe me, in regard to thoſe principles which I hold in politics. This I preſume was done by me in a manner both to your ſatisfaction and that of the public. But I have now a more ſerious and painful taſk to perform, to intrude upon the world my private hiſtory, in order to exonerate myſelf of the ſlanderous calumny, which has been propagated againſt me, by an anonymous writer under the ſignature of Caſtigator, through the medium of the Examiner.

Were I a perſon entirely removed from the buſtle of political controverſy, I ſhould ſubmit in ſilence to whatever accuſations that malice and envy might bring againſt me, rather than diſturb the community with a detail of circumſtances, that can afford neither entertainments or inſtruction. But as I have been the agent of unfolding a conſpiracy that was formed in the United States, inimical both to religion and morality, and am now engaged in the conducting of a newſpaper, the contents of which muſt in a great meaſure depend upon my veracity, I conſider it incumbent upon me to ſatisfy the world, as to the rectitude of the life which I have hitherto led; as that will form the beſt data, by which they may eſtimate the degree of reliance, that ought to be given to the tenets which I profeſs, and to thoſe trifles which may iſſue from my pen.

Many foreigners placed in my ſituation, and divided by an extenſive Ocean, from their friends and the companions of their youth, would find it extremely difficult, perhaps impoſſible, to afford ſtrangers any plauſible proof for the various viciſſitudes, which the caprice of fortune often inflicts even upon the moſt righteous and well meaning characters. As I never conjectured that I ſhould have been compelled, in order to defend my reputation from the attacks of aſſaſſins, to give the public an hiſtory of my adventures, it cannot be expected, that I have provided myſelf with certificates of morality, for every day in the journal of my life; but it fortunately happens that there are reſpectable men living, and in this country, to whom I can appeal for the truth of my aſſertions. The ignorance of my accuſer is alſo much in my favor, as by his total unacquaintance with the public tranſactions of Great Britain for the laſt ten years, he has proved himſelf a fabricator of calumny and falſehood.

I ſhall give the firſt charge againſt me in Caſtigator's own words, as it really diſplays a deplorable ignorance of the affairs of Europe, as well as a moſt malignant enmity againſt the Engliſh government.

"In the year 1795, the Engliſh government contemplated a modification of its *colonial polity* at Siera Leona on the *eaſtern coaſt of Africa*. A new governor, a naturaliſt, a botaniſt, an aſtronomer, and a mathematician were intended to be ſent thither. Wood was deſignated as the mathematician. He had ſome how or other ſufficient intereſt at the royal court to accompliſh this object. His pliantneſs was well underſtood, and he was deemed a fit inſtrument to execute at Siera Leona the black purpoſes of the Engliſh government."

It however happens, in contradiction to this boaſting friend of liberty, that Siera Leona is ſituated on the weſt and not the eaſt coaſt of Africa, and that the ſettlement has no other connexion than a charter from the Engliſh government. It was eſtabliſhed in the fall of 1791, by a company of zealous Chriſtians in London for the purpoſe of diſſeminating Chriſtianity and aboliſhing ſlavery. Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Grenville Sharp, and the principal leaders of the oppoſition, were the directors of the company. They were to indemnify themſelves by raiſing ſugar and cotton, and they entertained hopes that in time, by a prudent policy, they would deſtroy the barbarous traffic of human fleſh to the Weſt Indies. With this laudable and benevolent deſign, the company was inſtituted, for which they received the applauſe and thanks of all Chriſtians, moſt of whom contributed their mite for that purpoſe. A Mr. Dalrymple was appointed in ſummer 1791, to the governorſhip, and Mr. Harriot, now the editor of the Sun and True Briton in London, the principal officer in the civil department. Mr. Harriot at that period was the editor of the Oracle, an oppoſition paper, and had diſtinguiſhed himſelf alſo by ſeveral well written pieces againſt the ſlave trade, which attracted the notice of Mr. Wilberforce and the other directors.

Such was the origin of the ſettlement at Siera Leona. But before I relate the cauſe of my acquaintance with the company, which was in ſummer 1791, it is neceſſary that I ſtate a few circumſtances relative to my education in Scotland.

My father was a major in the marine forces of Great Britain, and died at Chatham in Auguſt 1790, where his diviſion quartered. By my mother, I was related to the moſt reſpectable families in Argyleſhire. As I was the only child of theſe two good people, it will not appear ſurpriſing if I affirm, that they afforded me a liberal education, and that, at the death of the former I had the command of ſuch a ſum of money, as enabled me to ſupport myſelf for ſeveral years, without being employed as a ſpy, by the Engliſh Miniſtry, or any other government. For the truth of theſe aſſertions, I appeal to a Mr. George Duncan in Mecklenburgh county, the grandſon of Dr. George Stuart, who was profeſſor of humanity in the univerſity of Edinburgh, and whoſe attention over my ſtudies, after he retired from that honorable office, I ſhall always remember with the greateſt gratitude.

Having had an early partiality for the art of deſign, I reſolved upon the death of my father, to devote the whole of my attention to drawing and painting; and with this reſolution, I went to London in 1791, furniſhed with letters of introduction, to characters of the firſt eminence in that art. I had alſo a letter to Mr. Harriot, who unſolicited recommended me to the directors of the Siera Leona company, and had Mr. Dalrymple and Mr. Harriot not afterwards quarreled with the directors, I ſhould probably have accompanied them to Africa, not as a mathematician, as there was no ſuch office, but that of a civil engineer.

Having thus relinquiſhed the deſign of going to Siera Leona, I was adviſed by Mr. James Boſwell, to whom I was introduced by Profeſſor Stuart to purſue my ſtudies as a landſcape painter in Switzerland. To this romantic and picturesque country I accordingly travelled in the fall of 1791, and not 1795, as ſtated by Caſtigator. Mr. Boſwell alſo procured me letters of introduction from Sir Charles Blagdon, then Doctor Blagdon, well known as ſecretary to the Royal Society of London, to ſome characters of the firſt eminence in the Helvetic Cantons. This was the true cauſe of my journey to the continent of Europe. I ſhall, however, repeat the words of my accuſer on this ſubject, merely to ſhow the inconſiſtency of his ſtory, with what I ſhall afterwards relate.

"About 1796, the commotion in Switzerland increaſed. France menaced an invaſion, and the Engliſh miniſtry deemed it important to watch the movements and unfold the machinations of the adverſe parties. Wood was a fit underling inſtrument to promote the views of the government. He continued in Switzerland about 14 months."

In contradiction to this calumniator, I returned from Switzerland to Edinburgh in the end of 1793, which can be proved by ſeveral American gentlemen in this ſtate, who were then attending their ſtudies at Edinburgh. I ſhall take the liberty of mentioning two, who are well known, viz. Doctor David Walker, of Brunſwick county, who travelled with me through the Highlands of Scotland in the ſummer of 1794, and Doctor Tazewell of Williamſburg, whoſe company I have frequently enjoyed at a Mr. Field's in Edinburgh, brother to Doctor Field of Mecklenburg.

It is evident, therefore, that I could not have been at that period in Switzerland, and it is equally evident that the Engliſh miniſtry could have no object in ſending ſpies to that peaceful country ſo early as 1791.

But my commiſſion which I received from the truſtees for the encouragement of manufactures in Scotland, a copy of which I have ſubjoined to this letter, as the original may be ſeen at the office of the Virginia Gazette, will prove that my profeſſion in Britain was that of an artiſt, and not that of a pedagogue as Caſtigator ſays, which alſo explains the nature of my ſtudies in Switzerland.

From the time of my arrival in Scotland in the end of 1793, to the 12th of July 797, the date of my appointment to the Academy of Arts in Edinburgh, I ſupported myſelf as a landſcape painter, which can be atteſted by the American gentlemen whom I have named, as well as ſeveral others now in Virginia.

It will be ſeen from the commiſſion ſubjoined, that the appointment was limited to three years. At the end of that period the inſtitution was entirely dropped, owing to the many opportunities young people have now of acquiring the art from public teachers upon moderate terms, without being a burthen to government. When the Academy broke up in the ſpring of 1800, for it was only open during the univerſity months, I took my departure for America, more from the deſire of leading a life retired from the broils of Europe than any other cauſe. Dr Stringham of New York, who has ſucceeded Dr. Mitchell in the chemical chair of Columbia College, was alſo acquainted with me at Edinburgh; which city he only left ſix months previous to my departure, and at that period I was the maſter of the Edinburgh Academy of Arts. To Dr. Rolin Stark, a phyſician at Norfolk, I alſo appeal, as to the truth of my being employed by the truſtees for the improvement of the arts in Scotland, while he ſtudied at Edinburgh in the years 1797, 1798, and 1799.

The laſt charge which Caſtigator brings againſt me conveys with it ſuch an air of Quixotiſm, that few perſons will give any credit to the Fairy tale. I ſhall firſt give the words of my accuſer, and then the real ſtatement.

"Four villains like himſelf (Wood) aſſociated with him as a literary club. Their project was to ridicule divine worſhip, blaſpheme the ſcriptures, and bring the clergy of Edinburgh into contempt, in weekly publications of about twenty octavo pages; their object to get bread.—They managed the buſineſs thus: Each attended divine worſhip in different churches during the ſervice of every Sunday, took down the text, made notes of the diſcourſe as conveniently as poſſible, and met in the evening like ſo many imps in dark conclave aſſembled, reported progreſs, and compared obſervations. They then ſet to work, repreſented the reſpective ſermons in the moſt ridiculous point of view, burleſqued the miniſters of the goſpel, and laughed at divine revelation."

"The clergy juſtly alarmed, complained; the magiſtrates interfered, and Wood made his eſcape to America. What became of his aſſociate aſſaſſins is not known."

I confeſs myſelf to have been the projector of a literary work entitled the Clerical Review of Edinburgh, which was intended as a regiſter of the ſeveral ſermons weekly delivered in that city, and not as a ſatire upon Chriſtianity. This will evidently appear to have been the deſign of the inſtitution, when I mention the names of my aſſociates, who were all clergymen, with the exception of one and whoſe characters are well known to many in the United States. Theſe clerical critics, whom Caſtigator terms aſſaſſins, were Doctor John Touch, of the Chapel of Enſe in Edinburgh; the Rev. Alexander Robertſon, of the Chapel in Lieth Wynd, Edinburgh; the Rev. James Hog, who is not an eſtabliſhed clergyman, but a preacher that occaſionally aſſiſts the clergy, and ſupports himſelf by writing law and medical Theſiſes. He has ſerved many a medical ſtudent in the capacity of a *Grinder*. The Lay Critic was Thomas Campbell, author of the Pleaſures of Hope, a young gentleman well known in the poetic world.

Caſtigator ſays he has one of the numbers by him. If Caſtigator will favor the public with a ſingle ſentence, from any of the remarks contained in that number, he will thereby prove the truth of what I ſtate, that the Clerical Review of Edinburgh was intended to promote Chriſtianity and not to revile it. Were I poſſeſſed of a copy of it myſelf, I would moſt readily republiſh extracts from it, as the work will ſpeak for itſelf. It is true, that ſeveral of the clergy were offended at the inſtitution, but from a very different cauſe than to ſerve Chriſtianity; they were offended for no other reaſon, but becauſe it prevented them from repeating the ſame ſermon perhaps a dozen of times to the ſame audience; as this is a trick that ſeveral divines, who indulge in eaſe rather than goſpel, too frequently practice.

As to my Hiſtory of Switzerland, I compiled it in the ſummer of 1798, principally with a wiſh to vindicate ſeveral Swiſs characters, particularly that of Colonel Weiſs of Berne, whoſe reputation ſuffered much from the malignancy of Mallet de Pan.—So far from the work being regarded a miniſterial one, it was eyed as being the production of a perſon inimical to the Engliſh government. Caſtigator has copied ſome ſentences concerning it from the Monthly Magazine. That publication is not regarded as a literary review. The Monthly Review is eſteemed the beſt work of the kind in Britain, and to that Review for the month of Nov. 1799, I refer thoſe who may be inquiſitive enough to ſearch into the rights of this controverſy.

Having now Mr. Jones exculpated myſelf, from the charges with which Caſtigator has accuſed me through the medium of your Examiner, permit me before I cloſe to ſay a few words to you, for as to the author of Caſtigator, his introduction of the *gallows* ſo frequently, points him out in my opinion, to be the very ſame perſon who ſtole Bronſon's letters from Stills Hotel, and who probably ere long, will dangle on his favourite Machine. There are ſeveral circumſtances mentioned in Caſtigator, which I am ſenſible you muſt have known to be without foundation, particularly thoſe charges which reſpect Siera Leona. Your knowledge in the hiſtory and Geography of Europe, muſt have informed you, that, Siera Leona is on the Weſt and not the Eaſt of Africa, that the colony was eſtabliſhed in 1791 and not 1795, and that the eſtabliſhment was formed by a private company of chriſtians independent of the Engliſh miniſtry, and with the ſole view of aboliſhing the ſlave trade, and civilizing Africa. This being the caſe I cannot but regard you, as having inſulted the public by publiſhing circumſtances which you knew were erroneous. The intention of injuring me is trifling, in compariſon of the deſign of miſleading the world, and exaſperating Americans againſt the government of Britain. Fortunately have the means to repel the ſlanderous calumny, and all that I wiſh is, that you may have it alſo in your power to apologize for your conduct.

JOHN WOOD.

Truſtees Office, Edinburgh, 12th July, 1797.

SIR,

At the laſt meeting of the Hon. Board of Truſtees for manufactures, &c. you was, by the caſting vote of the preſident, elected Maſter of the Drawing Academy inſtituted by them for the benefit of all thoſe manufactures and works which require to be figured, ornamented or decorated, and for directing and improving the public taſte of this country; the ſalary for which is £.120 per annum. But your appointment was limited to three years, at the end of which time the Board may either continue you or not, as they ſhall then ſee cauſe. There being no more meetings of the Board till November, to admit ſtudents into the Academy, and to conſider whether any new regulations are neceſſary with reſpect to the Academy; and as it is ſhut at any rate during the months of Auguſt, September and October, you will not of courſe be called upon to act till the Board reſume their meetings. Your five competition Drawings remain with the Board. Thoſe of the other candidates are to be returned, and ten guineas paid to each of them, on account of their having ſo much trouble and no advantage by it.

I am, Sir,
Your moſt obedient ſervant,

ROB. ARBUTHNOT,
Secretary.

To Mr. John Wood,
Drawing Maſter,
Hunter's Square.

N. B. Editors of ſuch newſpapers who republiſh Caſtigator, or where Caſtigator may circulate from republication in other papers, are requeſted to republiſh the above.

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500 DOLLARS
REWARD.

ON Saturday the 20th inſt. I wrote a letter to Meſſrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnſton, of Richmond, incloſing bank notes as per numbers, &c. annexed, amounting to 1850 dols; which letter was given to William Bell, then my clerk, to put into the poſt-office, which he did not do, but has abſconded with the letter and its contents. The above reward will be paid for apprehending him with the whole of the money, or in proportion for a part of it; or I will give 200 dollars for apprehending him without the money.—He is about 30 years old, dark complexion, hair and eyes, ſpeaks low and rather in a whining tune of voice; has a baſhful appearance when ſpoken to; is about 6 feet high, ſpare made, and has broad features. He left Norfolk on Tueſday the 23d inſt. and was ſeen on board a veſſel bound for Baltimore; his dreſs was of a light colour when he went away, but it is probable he has ſince changed it.

Edward Johnſton.

Norfolk, Nov. 27, 1802.

1 Note. Manhattan Co. dated 23d Aug. 1799, for 100 dollars.

10 Notes of 100 dollars each, of the Norfolk Branch Bank, to wit:
May 1, 1800, No. 3323; October 2, 1801, No. 3449, 3440, 34 6, 3558, 3554, 3532, 3506, 3503 and 3492.

15 Notes of 50 dollars each, to wit: May 2, 1800, No. 3062; July 21, 1801, No. 2843, 2761, 2759; Jan 16, 1802, No. 675; June 2, 1800, No 3948, 3918; May 19, 1801, No. 2563, 2522; October 2, 1801, No. 3866, 3867, 4038, 4085, 4086, 4052.

Cumberland, Nov. 25, 1802.

THE Court has paſſed a decree for the final ſettlement of my adminiſtration of the eſtate of Edward Booker, late of this county, deceaſed, and diſtribution thereof: I therefore once more requeſt all perſons having claims on the eſtate, and have not made them known, to lay them before the commiſſions, which have long ſince been appointed by the court for the adjuſtment of ſuch claims, previous to the firſt day of February next, when the adminiſtration will cloſe, and the eſtate rendered up to the court at its next term, or to ſuch perſons as ſhall be appointed to receive the ſame; after which I ſhall not conſider myſelf accountable for any further claims.

M. Carrington,
[oatuzw] *Late Sheriff of Cumberland.*

THE ſubſcriber having ſo arranged his diſtant buſineſs, as to be enabled to ſpend much the greater part of his time in Richmond, and its vicinity, will be again prepared to render ſervices, in the line of his profeſſion, to thoſe who may favor him with their confidence.

JOHN ADAMS.

December 3, 1802. (14w2w)

Lateſt Intelligence.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

"*NEW-YORK, Nov.* 22.

"This morning at 3 o'clock, the Britiſh Packet Cheſterfield, capt. Blight, arrived here from Falmouth, via Halifax. She ſailed from Falmouth on the 13th ult. and brings London papers to the 9th. The news is not of the firſt importance; but, as it is, you ſhall have ſome of the lateſt articles.

"*London, October* 8.—Extract of a letter from Paris Oct. 4:—'The Aid de Camp to the Firſt Conſul, M. Rapp, ſet off laſt night for Switzerland. His orders are, to repair to Lauſanne, and there to ſummon the Government to accompany him to Berne, without an eſcort. This being done without any other interference, M. Rapp is to go thro' the ſeveral Cantons ſummoning each of them to declare "whether they wiſh to be on terms of peace or of hoſtility with the French Republic?"

"Letters from Paris, dated the 2d inſt. give a melancholy account of the ſtagnation of trade, and total dearth of ſpecie. Caſh is not to be obtained under 15 per cent. on notes not exceeding a month.

"The French troops ordered into Switzerland at the interpoſition of him whoſe rule of action is guided from above, are detached from the Milaneſe, and are to march by the Lake Como towards the Lake of Conſtance, ſo as to form a barrier between the Swiſs and the Auſtrians, ſhould the latter offer to ſupport the new government. Beſides theſe, other troops will march into Switzerland by the paſs of Porentrui, which the French ſtill hold, tho' it is ſituated on the Canton of Baſle.

"*October* 9.—The acts paſſed by Bonaparte in his quality of Preſident of the Italian Republic, daily tend to ſhow, that this new ſtate is conſidered as merely a province of France, as cloſely connected with, and as dependent upon that country, as Ireland while governed by a Vice-roy, was upon Great Britain.

"A decree which has lately been iſſued, annihilates the independent exiſtence of the Italian Repuulic ſtill more, and places its reſources, abſolutely at the diſpoſal of the firſt magiſtrate of France.—Bonaparte here commands ſuch a proportion of the army, and warlike ammunition found in the Italian Republic, as may be judged neceſſary, to be delivered up to France.

The property in theſe which is left to the Italian Republic, is fixed at 4,000,000 of livres; whether France is to reimburſe this ſum, or whether a proportion of their own property to this amount is to be left in their hands is not explained. The only pretext under which this extraordinary grant can be made is, that theſe places were once conquered by France, that on giving them up to the Italian Republic, ſhe only gave up what proportion of them ſhe choſe; and that ſhe can at any time reclaim her grant or what part of it ſuits her. It is evident that the whole reſources of the Italian Republic may, by the ſame logic, be laid claims to; and what more could be done to a conquered country immediately in the hands of France?

"The affairs of Switzerland have returned to the their ancient channel with a rapidity ſcarcely equalled by the violence of a revolutionary exploſion tending to overturn a long eſtabliſhed government The old federative government under which the Swiſs ſo long enjoyed their primitive ſimplicity of manners has every where triumphed. And the Helvetic Republic, the offspring of ſo many years bloodſhed and diſaſter, has ſuddenly dwindled to a few fugitives, throwing themſelves on the protection of France. The conduct which the Firſt Conſul will purſue on the occaſion now admits of diſpute: It is true that he once formally declared himſelf the ſupporter of the new Helvetic government; but at that time the party appeared the decided majority. The face of affairs is now completely changed. The French troops would have to contend with the whole power of Switzerland; and the vigour of the Conſular Government would be employed to prevent in Switzerland the reſtoration of the ancient order of things, a meaſure which it is actively employed to reſtore in France. Theſe conſiderations may ſerve to produce the ſame effect upon the policy of the Firſt Conſul, which might be expected from the generoſity and humanity of a more elevated mind."

NEW-BRUNSWICK, (N. J.) Nov. 18.

The following conciliatory overtures have been made by the twenty ſix federal gentlemen of the legiſlature, to the oppoſite party, which were rejected. In our next we ſhall probably be enabled to give a more particularly account of this extraordinary rejection.

We, the underſigned 26 members of the legiſlature, who, at the late joint meeting voted for Richard Stockton, eſq. as governor, and Aaron Ogden, eſq. as ſenator, deeply ſenſible of the reſponſibility of our ſituation, and anxious at the preſent criſis to exhibit to our immediate conſtituents and to the people at large, proofs of a ſincere deſire to promote union in the public councils, and tranquility and efficiency in the adminiſtration of the government, have met together, and after full deliberation on the ſubject, have agreed that colonel Martin, judge Outwater, col. D'Vroom, Meſſrs. Frelinghuyſen, Pierſon, Cox, Clement, Vancleve, and Dunn, being nine of the underſigned gentlemen, ſhall be a committee of conference, to be met (if ſo agreed) by an equal, or any number of the 26 gentlemen who voted for Joſeph Bloomfield, eſq. as governor, and John Condit, eſq. ſenator: which committee on the part of the underſigned, are authoriſed to propoſe and agree to the following propoſitions and terms in regard to the public offices, viz.

1ſt. That inaſmuch as a vacancy will happen from this ſtate in the ſenate of the United States on the 4th day of March next, and therefore it would be expedient for the legiſlature to fill it—the members in both intereſts ſhall agree to facilitate the paſſage of a law, to enable the joint meeting, if ſo diſpoſed, to make an appointment.

2d. That as ſoon as this is effected, a joint-meeting ſhall be agreed to, to chooſe ſtate and federal officers, and to avoid all apprehenſions of alteration in the exiſting members in either intereſt, in conſequence of objection to their ſeats, it ſhall be underſtood that no removal whatever previous to the joint meeting ſhall be made.

3d. As the offices of governor and ſenator are deemed of the firſt importance, and upon which the public mind is anxiouſly fixed the underſigned members, deſirous to avoid the unhappy conſequence which might flow from inſiſting on both, do therefore relinquiſh that ground, and conſent to yield up one of thoſe high offices in favor of the oppoſition intereſt; and further to evince their ſolicitude to cloſe contention and provide for the exerciſe of the government and the welfare of the people, they agree to permit the twenty-ſix gentlemen in the oppoſition, to chooſe which of the two offices they will prefer to fill, and the underſigned will agree to accept of and nominate to the other; but it is to be underſtood that the right of their conſtituents, and the juſt expectations they entertain that the underſigned will never abandon both theſe high offices, forbid them ever to recede from the above propoſitions—the underſigned agree to give up one, and to give the choice to their political opponents and inſiſt upon the other unconditionally.

4th. It will be agreed upon by the underſigned to re-appoint Mr. Salter, treaſurer—the gentlemen in the oppoſition agreeing to re-appoint colonel Rhea, clerk of the ſupreme court.

5th. As to all other offices which are vacant, or may become ſo, the nomination to be made without ſtipulation, in the uſual manner; the underſigned being willing however, and wiſhing it to be adopted as a good and general rule, to re-appoint the old officers, if deemed fit for the office, and ſubject to no particular objection.

6th. In regard to the choice of repreſentatives for the eighth congreſs, the underſigned recommend to the committee of conference, to endeavour to agree upon ſome plan of a law which may enſure each political intereſt that equality to which it is entitled.

7th. Should the gentlemen in oppoſition contrary to all reaſonable expectation, reject a compliance with the firſt and third propoſitions, ſo that no governor or ſenator ſhall be appointed, yet ſo anxious are the underſigned that no other neceſſary appointments ſhould proceed, that the committee on their part are inſtructed to propoſe and conſent to a joint meeting for the purpoſe of chooſing all other neceſſary officers, for executing the powers of government and laws of the land, and generally they are authoriſed to aſſent to all other reaſonable arrangements, obſerving however, to adhere with inflexible firmneſs to the terms of the firſt and third propoſitions.

8th. And laſtly, that the gentlemen in oppoſition may have full notice of this proceeding, and be aſſured of its ſincerity, and have full time to prepare an anſwer by the time of meeting, the committee on the part of the underſigned, are requeſted to make a copy of this paper, and deliver it to ſome one gentlemen in the other intereſt, who will communicate it to the others and requeſt a meeting of conference at the council room on Monday evening next at 7 o'clock.

[Here follow the names of the twenty-ſix federal gentlemen.]

Legiſlature of Vermont.

PROTEST.

The anſwer to His Excellency the Govenor's *Speech*, as reported by the Committee, having been reſolved on, and carried,—the following PROTEST has ſince been entered on the Journal, with the ſignature of a great part of the minority.—

We, the underſigned Members of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the State of Vermont, having voted in the negative, upon the queſtion of the Anſwer of His Excellency the Governor's Addreſs to the Council and this Houſe,—Do, in purſuance of our conſtitutional right, inſert the following reaſons for our votes, upon the minutes of the Journals.

Firſt—Becauſe, in the 4th and 5th paragraphs of the Anſwer, the majority have expreſſed ſentiments upon characters and ſubjects, to which the Addreſs of his Excellency has no relation, and *favors ſtrongly* of that party ſpirit, which it was the deſign of His Excellency's Addreſs to diſcourage and allay—and which, it has been the united endeavors of the underſigned, thro' the progreſs of the debate, to moderate and aſſuage.

Secondly—Becauſe the 5th paragraph, under the maſk of flattery, contains an inſidious attack upon the official conduct of John Adams, late Preſident of the United States whoſe Adminiſtration of the General Government, we highly approbate, and whoſe retirement into private life, if it cannot reſtrain the malignity of individuals, ought, at leaſt, to have ſecured him from Legiſlative cenſure.

Thirdly—Becauſe in the 6th paragraph, fulſome adulation is beſtowed on Thomas Jefferſon, Preſident of the United States, highly unbecoming a dignified Aſſembly of the Repreſentatives of a free peope to offer, or the Chief Magiſtrate of a great Nation to receive, without ſenſations of diſguſt. And, becauſe the Anſwer to the Addreſs in the ſame paragraph, aſſerts, that "the purity of the motives, and the applauſe which the Preſident of the United States receives, from the great majority of his fellow-citizens, muſt *ſweeten* his injured feelings, and create in his heart a generous compaſſion for his revilers;"—when we cannot know the purity of his motives, or that he now receives the applauſe of the great majority of his fellow-citizens, or what effect ſuch applauſe might have to *ſweeten* his injured feelings; nor has his public conduct afforded any evidence of ſuch compaſſion for his revilers;—and, becauſe it is highly improper to offer this conſolation to the Preſident of the Union, in a Reply to the Governor's Addreſs, which does not point to the ſubject.

Fourthly—Becauſe the language of the Anſwer is peurile, feeble, and totally inconſiſtent with that dignity of ſtyle, becoming a Legiſlatuive Aſſembly.

Fifthly—Becauſe the Anſwer compliments His Excellency upon the ſtyle, when it ſhould have approved his official conduct, and adopts expreſſions which might have been pardonable, but ought to have ben corrected in a youth in the firſt claſſes of education.

Sixthly—Becauſe the expreſſions of "beautiful language," "elegant ſimplicity," "black detraction," "contumelious ſlander" "our mild, our ſerene, our benevolent" and "page of argument," are as ſtroug inſtances of a violation of rhetorical propriety, as the ſentiments of the Anſwer are an infringement of Legiſlative decorum; and leſt the impropriety of the ſentiments, the imbecility and boldneſs of the the language, and the grammatical inaccuracies of the Reply to His Excellency's Speech, ſhould be imputed to us, individually, and the party zeal which it tends manifeſtly to excite among our fellow-citizens, we do exerciſe our right in thus proteſting againſt the ſame. And altho' we are unhappily in a minority, we conſole ourſelves in the reflection, that we have in vain propoſed conciliatory amendments, combated the zeal of party with moderation, and the perverſeneſs of power with that charity which ſuffereth long, and is kind; and we doubt not that we ſhall meet the applauſe of our Conſtituents, and the approbation of men of diſcernment, ſcience, virtue and literary taſte.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1802.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

POLITICS OF NEW-YORK.

No. XIV.

No article in the conſtitution of the government of the United States, or thoſe of the individual ſtates, requires more conſideration than the policy of the ſenate. This branch of our government is well known to be borrowed from that of Great Britain, and it were to be wiſhed that the baſis of the Britiſh ſenate, viz. hereditary right, had alſo been adopted in America. In the memorable revolution which ſeparated Helvetia from the Germanic Empire, this part of the feudal ſyſtem was preſerved with the greateſt care; it was regarded, even by that rude and barbarous people, as the beſt guardian of their rights. To the laws of heritage they committed the continuance of the liberty which they had acquired. They looked upon the regular tranſfer of property in lineal ſucceſſion, as the only mode of delivering to poſterity their thoughts and their wiſhes. To the power of hereditary right, they truſted in the ſame manner, as an affectionate parent confides in the wiſdom of thoſe whom he ſelects as truſtees for his children. Hereditary right, in ſhort, ſeems to be the only tie in ſociety that can connect the manners and rights of one age with thoſe of another. Without the influence of this powerful engine in government, a nation appears to be in the ſame forlorn ſituation as the unhappy individual who is deſtitute of a home. It is ready to become the ſport of every ſtorm, that may ariſe in the minds of thoughtleſs men. As a ſhip without an anchor, it is liable to be toſſed through a ſea filled with ſhoals and quickſands. It may ride in peace for a few years; but the interpoſition of heaven can only prevent its deſtruction for a length of time. In America, the vaſt tract of unſettled territory will ſerve for many centuries as a ſubſtitute for the policy of heritage; but after this becomes exhauſted, the inhabitants of the United States, if the preſent conſtitution endure until then, may look out for the ſignal of civil commotion.

As the ſenate are the repreſentatives and guardians of heritage in Great Britain, ſo they are the repreſentatives of property in America. The number, therefore, ought not to be conſidered ſo important as the dignity and reſpect that ſhould be attached to that body. By an increaſe of number, the reſpect or dignity due to the ſenate is leſſened, but by a diminution of number their dignity is enhanced. Mr. Burr therefore conſidered the inſtitution of the ſenate in the true light which that body ought to be regarded, and not with thoſe jacobinical eyes that diſtort every fabric which is founded on reaſon and judgment.

As Mr. Burr is not poſſeſſed of any extenſive tract of land in the ſtate of New-York, it is evident that his deſire to leſſen the number of the ſenate could only have proceeded from patriotic views. But very different motives actuated Mr. De Witt Clinton and his friends. They perceived that the greateſt landed intereſt was veſted in the family of the Livingſtons, and ſo long as the ſenate of the ſtate was on a reſpectable footing, they knew that this family would always retain more power than they could have, and conſequently would obſtruct all their deſigns. They alſo were aware that the ſenate was an unpopular branch of the conſtitution with thoſe, whoſe minds are ignorant of every ſcheme of government, and they therefore fancied that by leſſening the reſpect due to the ſenate, they would not only obtain the applauſe of the populace, but render the vice preſident odious on account of his exertions in its favour, and at the ſame time they imagined they would be able by this ſtroke of policy, if I may uſe a trite though vulgar expreſſion, to clip the wings of the Livingſtons.

This was both an artful and deep-laid plan in De Witt Clinton. It was however, before put in execution, canvaſſed in a caucus held at the houſe of counſellor Wortman. The ſubtle though incomprehenſive mind of Wortman, pondered and argued upon the expediency of the meaſure. Little Riker is reported, when the queſtion was ſtarted, to have thought De Witt Clinton intended to get rid of the ſenate altogether, and is ſaid to have made a flaming and beautiful oration with that idea, ſkipping through all the flowers of rhetoric, like a butterfly diſplaying its variegated wings in a garden filled with roſes, at every metaphor ſmirking his glittning eyes, and turning his heels. But no ſooner did he diſcover Mr. Clinton's real plan, than he is reported, with his uſual acquieſence, to have approved of the meaſure and to have urged it with all the zeal for which he is ſo diſtinguiſhed among his democratic brethren Jonathan-Pearſee ſat a ſilent ſpectator during the whole caucus, aſtoniſhed at the eloquence of the deputy attorney general, and ſtudying the countenance of Tunis Wortman. Ferguſon, the new made ſecretary to the commiſſioners of bankruptcy, was not there. At this period he was not admitted into the preſence of the higher Clintonians; his after ſervices only entitled him to that honor. George Clinton, whoſe placid human appearance I have already deſcribed, neceſſarily attended, as he was elected a member of the convention, and was the perſon upon whom the execution of the ſcheme was to devolve. He was ſeated between Couſin Denniſton and Mr. Sylvanus Miller, and, to confeſs the truth, ſhone brighter than he ever did on any former occaſion But this unuſual brilliancy in George that evening proceeded not from any new fire which animated his frame, but from the fortunate incident of having the huge lifeleſs form of Denniſton one ſide of him, and the uncooth forbidding a pect of Sylvanus Miller on the other. He however refrained from delivering an opinion, and was ſatisfied with receiving the orders of his brother, with the directions of Tunis Wortman and Richard Riker.

As a confirmation of what I have ſtated, I ſhall give the language of Cheetham in his View on that ſubject—Page 92 and 93.

"Mr. Van Nets, as uſual, was the pliant inſtrument of Mr. Burr in the convention. He brought forward his reſolutions, he obeyed his nod. He moved that the forty-three ſenators ſhould be reduced to twenty-four, which was carried.—With this deciſion Mr. Burr was pleaſed."

"Subſequent explanations, however, took place, and many of the members who had voted for twenty-four, were convinced that they had been deceived by ſpecious arguments."

"Accordingly, the following day, Mr. George Clinton, jun. moved to expunge from the reſolution the words "twenty-four," and inſert in their ſtead "thirty-two," which, howbeit, the vice preſident ſpoke in the committee of the whole with vehemence and acrimony againſt it, was carried fifty to forty-ſix."

Such, therefore, is the hiſtory of the late change which the ſenate of the ſtate of New-York has undergone.

(To be continued.)

DIED—at New Caſtle on Friday the 28 ult. Mrs. COCKRAN, relict of David Cockran.

Lands for Sale.

TO be ſold, at Public Auction, on Thurſday the 30th December next, at 12 o'clock, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond,

17,101 Acres of Land,

In the ſtate of Kentucky:

Lot 1ſt.	900 Acres, in Warren county, Bay creek, above Sulpher Lick;		
2	800 do. do. Walnut creek;		
3	960 do. do. above Sulpher Lick;		5167 ½
4	207 1-3 do. do. middle Fork Drakes creek;		
5	1300 do. do. Skeegs Beaver creek;		
6	1000 do. do. north ſide Big Barren;		
7	2000 Acres in Green county, eaſt ſide ſouth fork Little Barren;		3240
8	1240 do. do ſouth ſide little Barren;		
9	5000 Acres in Logan C. on Big Barren river;		
10	890 do. do. N. ſide of Cumberland river;		
11	666 2 3 do. do. South ſide of do.		8693 ⅓
12	270 do. do. North ſide of do.		
13	1000 do. do. Weſt Fork Crocus creek;		
14	865 2-3 do. do. South Fork Little Barren,		
		Acres	17101

ALSO

Lot 15, 100 Acres, on the waters of Eagle Creek N. W. of the Ohio.

SPECIAL warranty will be given on ſecuring the payment of the purchaſe money by bond with approved ſecurity, payable, one fourth in ſix months from the day of ſale, one fourth in twelve months, one fourth in eighteen months, and one forth payable in two years, with intereſt from the date of purchaſe.

James Brown.
Wm. Wiſeham,

Executor to the Eſtate of Andrew Ronald.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1802. 12:1

NOTICE

To all whom this may concern.

ALL perſons that have any demands againſt me as ſheriff, for the miſconduct of any of my deputies, are deſired to come forward and make them known, in ſix months from this day, and after that time ſhall plead this advertiſement in bar.

NATHAN CRAWFORD.

Amherſt county, Nov. 18, 1802. 1§

TO BE SOLD,

On the 24th of this month, at public auction, for ready money, purſuant to a decree of the Huſtings Court of Williamſburg, to ſatisfy a debt due from Joſeph Thomſon, to the eſtate of James Wilſon, dec. the

Houſe & Lot,

In the ſaid city,

WHERE Charles Bellini, lately dec'd. reſided. The ſale will be made by the Serjeant of the ſaid city, on the premiſes, and will be at 10 o'clock.

Williamſburg, Dec. 1, 1802. 3w

FOR SALE,

On board the Brig Ann, Robert Lord, Maſter, from Boſton,

GOOD BROWN SUGAR, in hogſheads and barrels.

Swediſh Iron, aſſorted for tires, &c.

Nutmegs and Cloves.

A few boxes beſt white Caſtile Soap.

Freſh Currents.

A few Muſquets.

Richmond, Dec. 2, 1802 tf

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH,

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday the 11th December, at Bell's new tavern, in this city, all the articles of Philoſophical Apparatus, belonging to the eſtate of the late Archibald Currie, dec'd. conſiſting of a large elegant

Electrifying Machine,

With its appurtenances:

SUPPOSED to be the largeſt, moſt powerful, and beſt fitted up of any in Virginia, if not in America. Another Electrifying Machine, upon a ſmaller ſcale; Two Microſcopes, &c. &c. Alſo, an elegant and complete edition of the Works of Hogarth, together with ſome Prints and ſundry other articles.

The foregoing articles may be ſeen two days preceding the ſale, at the ſaid tavern, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon.

JOHN PUMPREY, *Adminiſtrator.*

Richmond, Dec. 2d, 1802. 3t

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Grayson county, on Elk-Creek, on the 3d day of August last, two STRAY STEERS, one of them a red with white under the belly, and white face, four years old, marked with a half crop in the ear. The other a red and white pied with a red head and neck, three years old, marked with the same mark. Appraised to twenty two dollars.

JACOB CATRON.

Nov. 17, 1802. (3awtf)

PURSUANT to a decree of the county court of Middlesex, will be sold, to the highest bidder, on the 27th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready money, on the premises, one half lot or quarter acre of ground, in Urbanna, with the buildings thereon. Also one Negro Woman, one Mare and Colt, three Feather beds and Furniture, one Horse, two Yoke of Oxen, seven head of Cattle, two Tables and six walnut Chairs. The said half lot hath a very good Store House and Dwelling house, not quite finished.

T. MONTAGUE,
For T. ROANE *Sheriff.*

November 1, 1802.

In Hanover County Court,
November 1st, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Absalom Thomas, Pl'ts. } In Chancery.
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, Def'ts.

THIS day came the plaintiffs by their counsel, and the defendants still failing to appear, it is thereupon decreed and ordered, that Charles Thompson, Edmund Thompson, John Brown, and Robert Honeyman, or any three of them, be appointed to make sale of the land in the bill mentioned, upon a credit of twelve months, taking seven bonds for the purchase money, five for one ninth part each, the other two for one twelfth part each, and that they deliver the first five to the plaintiffs respectively, and the other two to the defendants repectively, having first given three weeks notice of the time, place and terms of such sale in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, and that they report thereof to the court in order to a final decree.

A copy—Teste, 12aw3w.p
THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond District.

BETWEEN
Henry Banks, *Plaintiff,*
AND
Nathaniel Anderson, Robert Pollard, George Winston, and Thomas Stewardson, *Defendants.*

ON the motion of the plaintiff, the court, this second day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and two, with the consent of the defendant Nathaniel Anderson, by counsel, doth refer the accounts between the plaintiff and that defendant, to one of its commissioners, to be by him examined, stated, settled, and to the court reported, with any matter specially stated thought pertinent by himself, or required by the parties to be so stated, and ordereth, with the consent of the parties, the cause to be finally heard at the next term, if that officer, in the mean time, shall state and examine them, or, upon examination of the papers, a final decree can be made without the report.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Commissioners' Office,
Richmond, October 20, 1802.

THE parties concerned, are desired to take notice, that I have appointed Monday, the twentieth day of December next, for carrying into effect the within decretal order, upon which day their attendance is required at my office, with copies of the court papers and their accounts ready for examination.

WILLIAM HAY, M. C.

A TUTOR WANTED.

A SINGLE man, who is well acquainted with teaching the Languages and the different branches of Science, and can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement by making application to the subscriber, in the county of New-Kent, about twenty five miles below Richmond.

Wm. H. MACON.

October 29, 1802. 12aw3w.

I wish to HIRE, for the ensuing year,

75 Negro Men

To work on the Manchester Turnpike Road.

JAMES CLARKE.

Manchester, Sept. 17, 1802. (23wtf)

I INTEND to leave this State for some time.

WM. NIMMO.

Richmond, Nov. 16, 1802.

For sale by the Subscriber,

YORKSHIRE Cloths, by the bale.
Coloured Plains, do.
Halfthicks, do.
Napp'd Cottons, do.
Coatings, do.
Blankets, by the bale or piece.
Fine double mill'd drab Cloth, from 12s. to 13s. per yard.

ALSO,

Jamaica Sugar, of the first quality, by the hhd. or barrel.
Antigua Rum, by the hhd.
Coffee, by the bag.

Wm. Wiseham.

November 3, 1802. [6w.]

FOR SALE,
From Six to Eight Hundred Acres of

LAND,

BINDING on the waters of Spring Creek, in Prince Edward county, about ten miles above the courthouse—This Land is considered to be equal in quality to any in that part of the county, at least 30 acres of fine Meadow Land on it, and not more than one third of it cleared. As it is presumed that no one would become a purchaser without first viewing the premises, a further description of said land is deemed unnecessary. Any person disposed to purchase may see the land by applying to *William Lindsay*, living adjoining, and know the terms from him or *William Hickman*, in Powhatan county, near the courthouse, or myself in Richmond.

RICHARD K. RANDOLPH.

November 5, 1802.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Alexander Stuart*, dec. late of this county, are desired to come forward with them immediately, as we are about to pay up the balance of said estate to the legatees entitled thereto. As a similar notice has been once before given, this will be plead in bar to any claim that may appear after the money is out of our hands, the said legatees being residents of Great-Britain.

ALEXANDER TRENT, WILLIAM POWELL, } Ex'rs.

Cumberland, Oct. 26, 1802. 8w‡

A constant supply of

CASTINGS,

For sale by the ton, by

GOODSON & TALIAFERRO,

On the Cross-street leading to Shockoe Warehouse.

Shanks & MacRae,

In addition to a variety of Goods, well selected and adapted to the Fall and Winter Season,

HAVE received by the Re-Union, from Liverpool, and the Octavia, from London, the balance of their assortment, which will be sold wholesale or retail, on usual credits, and at moderate prices, to men of established punctuality.

Manchester, 19th October, 1802. tf.

I want to PURCHASE, from fifty to one hundred thousand

Flour Barrel Staves;

To be delivered at my Mills on the James River Canal.

☞ *I also wish to hire a few*

Negro Coopers,

For the ensuing year.

JOSEPH GALLEGO.

Richmond, Sept. 8, 1802.

J. & J. Fackler,

Inform their friends and the public that they have just received a neat and general assortment of well chosen

GOODS,

Suiting the approaching season;

7-8 & 4-4 IRISH LINEN,

Remarkably cheap.

Richmond, October 28, 1802. (2ms)

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.
ARE NOW OPENING

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on moderate terms. They also have for sale, best GREEN COFFEE, in bags or tierces.

Buchanan & Pollok,
OF PETERSBURG, AND
Robert Pollok & Co.
OF MANCHESTER,

Are also opening their supplies of Fall and Winter Goods.

Richmond, 28th Sept. 1802.

JUST ARRIVED,
And for Sale by the Subscriber,
A fresh Assortment of

Dutch Bolting Cloths.

JOSEPH DARMSDATT.

Richmond, Nov. 8th, 1802.

The Professor of Law

IN William and Mary College, will commence his Annual Course, as usual, on the first day of December next. The Lectures will probably be concluded about the twentieth of March.

October 8, 1802. eptiD.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery,
For the Richmond District.

BETWEEN
Hezekiah Redd, Clevears Duke, Harden Duke, James Duke, Samuel O. Pettis, and Amadeak his wife, *Plaintiffs.*
AND
Hardin Burnley, of the kingdom of Great Britain, executor of John Burnley, deceased, and Hardin Burnley, of Hanover county, in this Commonwealth, administrator of Zachariah Burnley, deceased, who was administrator with the will annexed of the said John Burnley, *Defendants.*

THE first named defendant Hardin Burnley not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 21st day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the premises, agreeable to the last will and testament of Col. *Benjamin Temple*, dec. that valuable and well known

Tract of Land,

IN Hanover county, called *Garland's Neck*, lying on Pamunkey river, two miles from the courthouse, and twenty four from the city of Richmond. This tract contains about 800 acres—its fertility is equal if not superior to any tract in the county. There is on the premises a good dwelling house, with out houses—good peach and apple orchards. There is also attached to the land an excellent two story store-house, and a large and commodious Granary at Littlepage's bridge. There are about 60 bushels of wheat sown on the plantation. The term of sale will be twelve months credit for one half the purchase money, and two years credit for the other half. Bonds and approved security will be required, with a deed of trust on the land to secure the payment. Possession will be given by the first of January.

Will be sold at the same time and place the crop of Corn, Wheat, Fodder, &c. and about 4000 weight of Pork.

ROBERT TEMPLE,
Executor of B. Temple.

November 8th, 1802. 12awtdf.

Land for Sale.

A VALUABLE tract containing 907 acres, lying in Charlotte county on Cub Creek, about one mile above the confluence of said creek with Staunton River, adjoining the roads leading from Booker's Ferry to Charlotte court house and Rough Creek Church, and in a remarkable good neighborhood for a store. This land possesses more advantages, and is equal, if not superior in strength and fertility, to any tract of its size in the county. There is about the middle of it a remarkable lofty and elegant situation for a seat, on which stands a new convenient dwelling house (that may be finished for about forty dollars) situated convenient to an uncommon good spring. There is about one hundred acres of low ground two thirds well adapted to the culture of tobacco, and the other suitable for meadows. There is already a valuable meadow of about ten acres lately sown with timothy. Not more than one fourth of this tract cut, and that, together with the uncleared part, lies extremely level. 'Tis also convenient to several shad fisheries, and is remarkable for its quantity of all kinds of timber (pine alone excepted) range for stock, &c. &c. For terms apply to John L. Lefueur, or the subscriber living near the premises.

EDWARD DENNIS.

Charlotte, Aug. 18, 1802. (4ms)

N. B. James River or Appomattox inspected tobacco, or male negroes from ten to thirty years old, at cash prices, will be taken in payment, and considerable indulgence given for one third of the purchase money, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. E. D.

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,
Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

—viz—

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 883 acres. Chatten's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3031 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS

IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington,
Culpeper county.
George S. Washington,
Jefferson do.
William A. Washington,
Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis,
Mount Washington,
Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington,
Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis,
Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

Mrs. Gaurraur,

Lately arrived from New-York, respectfully informs the public at large, and particularly the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond and its vicinity, that she has taken corner store of Mr. Harris's large brick building, a few doors above the Post-Office, and immediately on the street leading to the Capitol, where she has

FOR SALE,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

BEADS, Necklaces, string and small assorted Pearl Beads; assorted colored ditto, Gilt Finger-Rings, &c.

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST Plated Candle-Sticks, Coffee-Pots, Milk-Pots, Tea-Pots, Sugar-Tongs, &c.

Sets of Knives & Forks.

All kinds of Perfumes, Playing-Cards, and a variety of Fans assorted.

SHE HAS ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Such as Muslins, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gloves of different kinds, some very fine Shawls—Likewise Sugar Plumbs of different kinds.

The above articls she will sell at the lowest price possible.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1802.

THE public is respectfully informed that Thomas Taylor's Vendue Office is removed from the cross street below the Eagle Tavern, to the house on the main street, nearly opposite to Messrs. Mitchell and Gairdner's, and formerly occupied by Messrs. Vandewall and Mosby, where the business from this date will be carried on under the firm of

Taylor & Brown.

They flatter themselves that their assiduity and punctuality in business will merit the public patronage.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND POUNDS WORTH OF

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of the following articles, viz:

Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Swansdowns, Coatings, Plains, Negro Cottons, Worsted Stockings, Blankets, Corduroys, Fustians, Wildbores, Callicoes, Muslins, Irish Linens, India Cottons, Cotton and thread Cambricks, Lustrings, Persians, &c. &c. &c.

And an assortment of

Hardware & Cutlery;

—ALSO—

Rum, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, 5 Pipes Genuine Old Madeira Wine, a few casks excellent Sherry Wine, Soap, Candles, &c.

Thomas Taylor.
James Brown, jun.

1st October, 1802. tf

By virtue of a deed of trust made to me by Nelson Berkely, to secure the payment of a sum of money therein mentioned,

WILL BE SOLD,
At public sale, on the premises, for ready money,

A tract of Land,

In Hanover county,

CONTAINING 302 acres, situated on Newfound River, and bounded by the said river, on the south; by the land of Capt. Thomas Price, on the east; by the main road on the north, and by Landon C. Berkley, on the west. There is on the land a small dwelling house, a kitchen, dairy and meat house, and a new barn 20 by 40 feet. There are also young orchards of apple and peach trees, and more than 100 bushels of wheat have been seeded upon the land, together with some rye and barley. At the same time will be sold, several valuable Negroes, the stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, a Waggon and Team, and Plantation Tools.

Carter Berkeley.

Also, will be sold, one moiety of a Merchant Mill, and fifty acres of Land, adjoining on Newfound River, within a mile of the above tract of land, together with an unexpired lease for six years, of the other moiety. The above Mill will be sold to satisfy a mortgage. The sale of the above property will commence on Monday the 3d day of January next, and continue until the whole is sold. C. B.

Hanover, Nov. 2nd, 1802. (13dJan.)

THE professorship in the Stevensburg Academy becoming vacant on the 15th of December, by the resignation of Mr. Ogylvie, I am directed by the board of trustees, to make it known, that applications from persons, who may be desirous of undertaking the office of instructor in the said Academy, will meet with prompt attention. I have it in my power to add, that the neighbourhood is populous and the situation remarkably healthy.

CHARLES CARTER,
President pro tempore.

Nov. 20, 1802.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Justice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pym. Frey, Book-Binder and Stationer.